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CATALOGUE

OF

KITCHEN GARDEN,

HERB, TREE, FIELD AND FLOWER

SEEDS,

BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS,

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS, FRUIT TREES, SHRUBS

AND GRAPE VINES;

FOR SALE AT THE SEED STORE CONNECTED WITH THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER, NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET,

BOSTON;

BY JOHN B. RUSSELL.

WITH DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATING THE MORE RARE AND DELICATE SORTS.

WITH A LIST OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

For sale at the Warehouse in the same building;

BY JOSEPH R. NEWELL.

SECOND EDITION.

Boston:

PRINTED AT THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER OFFICE,

1828.

NEW AMERICAN GARDENER.

This work is compiled by the Editor of the New England Farmer, with the assistance of a number of scientific and practical Horticulturalists in the vicinity of Boston and New York. The articles are arranged alphabetically, and comprise complete directions for raising the most useful VEGETABLES and FRUITS which can be conveniently and economically cultivated in the climate of New England and the Middle States; as well as an elaborate article on FLOWERS, and on LANDSCAPE or PICTURESQUE GARDENS, on the general management of the SILK WORM, and the manufacture of SILK, and a Treatise on the culture of GRAPE VINES and the STRAWBERRY. The article on Fruit Trees (from the pen of the Hon. JOHN LOWELL) contains an enumeration and description of all the Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries, Plums, Nectarines, Apricots, &c. &c. that can be raised to the most advantage, and their relative forwardness in bearing, which will be found to be of incalculable benefit to gentlemen in laying out orchards. Each of the above articles is furnished by gentlemen practically acquainted with the subjects on which they have written.

The following is the General Index of the book, which is superadded to a Calendarial Index, *giving directions for performing the work of all the months in the year as they follow in succession.*

Apple	Curculio	Indian corn	Pea
Apple tree	Currant	Inoculation, or budding	Peach tree
Apricot	Cuttings	Insects	Pear tree
Artichoke	Dandelion	Jerusalem Artichoke	Pepper
Asparagus	Dibble	Landscape & Pictures-queGardens	Plum tree
Balm	Dill	Lavender	Potato
Barley	Drains	Layers	Pruning
Bean	Duck	Leaves	Pumpkin
Beet	Egg plant	Leek	Quince
Bene plant	Elder	Lettuce	Radish
Borecole	Elecampane	Locust tree	Rhubarb
Borer	Endive	Love apple	Roller
Broccoli	Espaliers	Madder	Rose
Brussels sprouts	Fennel	Mangel Wurtzel	Rosemary
Buckthorn	Flowers, ornamental	Marjoram	Rue
Cabbage	Fruits	Melon	Sage
Canker worm	Fruit Trees	Mint	Salsify
Caraway	Garlick	Mulberry	Savory
Cardoon	Gooseberry	Mushroom	Sea kale
Carrot	Gourd	Mustard	Silk
Caterpillar	Grafting	Nectarine	Skirret
Cauliflower	Green house	Nursery	Spinach
Celery	Hawthorn	Oak	Squash
Chamomile	Heading down	Okra	Strawberry
Cherry tree	Hedges	Onion	Tansy
Chervil	Hoeing	Orchard	Tarragon
Chive	Horse Radish	Parsley	Teasel
Colewort	Hot bed	Parsnip	Thyme
Coriander	Hot house	Pea	Tomato
Cress, water	Hyssop	Peach tree	Turnip
Cress, garden	Inarching	Pear tree	Vine
Cucumber		Pepper	
		Plum tree	
		Potato	
		Pruning	
		Pumpkin	
		Quince	
		Radish	
		Rhubarb	
		Roller	
		Rose	
		Rosemary	
		Rue	
		Sage	
		Salsify	
		Savory	
		Sea kale	
		Silk	
		Skirret	
		Spinach	
		Squash	
		Strawberry	
		Tansy	
		Tarragon	
		Teasel	
		Thyme	
		Tomato	
		Turnip	
		Vine	

In addition to the above, the work contains a variety of articles on Domestic Wines from the Red and Black Currant, Gooseberries, Elder Berries, &c. jellies from fruits, preservation of fruits, &c. and many other articles on domestic economy, which will make the work desirable in families. It is handsomely printed, and makes a volume of 312 pages. Price $1.25.

☞ Any person who will obtain subscribers for, or engage five copies, and forward $6.00 as payment in full, shall have a sixth copy gratis, for his trouble. Booksellers and traders supplied at the usual discount.

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☞ As the *variety* and *quantity* of Seeds kept at this Establishment are by far greater than at any other place in New England, orders for the British Provinces, the West India market, or the Southern States, can always be executed with promptness, at satisfactory prices. Dealers in Seed, and country traders, supplied, at wholesale or retail, on the best terms.

☞ Persons who wish for Seeds to sell again, can be supplied at a very liberal discount, with boxes of various sizes, containing a complete assortment of the Seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, neatly put up on a new plan, in small papers, labelled and sealed, ready for retail, with printed directions on each package, for its management; and every sort warranted to be of the very first quality.

PREFACE.

THE Seeds offered to the public in this Catalogue, are all raised in the vicinity of Boston, (with a few exceptions) by experienced and responsible growers, who have been in the business for years. Great care has been taken to have every *sort* raised in the greatest purity, *perfectly distinct from any other sort of the same species.* Some few varieties of seed, which will not ripen in this country, are imported from the first establishments in Europe, whose veracity and faithfulness may be relied on.

In a business of this description, it cannot be expected but that complaints will sometimes be made of seeds not vegetating; but candid men will allow that the fault is not always in the *seed.* The best seed may fail of coming up, on several accounts; some kinds may be sown too early, and be chilled in the ground before vegetating—they may be scorched in the ground in dry seasons, by the burning rays of the sun—they are often eaten by worms and insects, and are frequently covered too deep in the earth, particularly delicate flower seeds. The best method of proving the quality of the seed is to sow a few in a box of loose earth, placed in a warm room, keeping the earth moist. If the seed is good, it will vegetate in a reasonable time. A quicker method is to roll up a few seeds in a quantity of *wet moss*, which will soon determine their character.

The *bug-holes* frequently seen in peas, are not occasioned by age, but are the work of an insect, who deposits her eggs in the pods as soon as they have arrived at a state of maturity sufficient to show the peas which are within them. In the evening or in a cloudy day, the eggs are deposited on the outside of the pod, where they soon hatch, and the worm eats directly through, and enters the tender young pea, where it lodges, and remains feeding on its contents, until it changes to a chrysalis, and thence to a fly or beetle, before the succeeding spring; but do not eat their way out till the frosts are past, which is about the time peas are generally planted. "But what is surprising," says Bartram, a distinguished naturalist of Pennsylvania, "the worm leaves the eye or sprout of the pea untouched, so that almost every pea vegetates and thrives vigorously, notwithstanding a large part of the pea seems to be consumed." A friend of ours in Dorchester lately planted, two rows, one of sound peas, the other with peas full of *bug holes* both vegetated and thrived with scarcely any perceptible difference.

A few remarks have been added on the requisite soil and proper cultivation of some of the rarer sorts of esculent vegetables; which have been revised by a gentleman of great experience in gardening and horticulture.

We have annexed the *scientific name* to the common, and the *French* to the leading name of each species, for the accommodation of all who desire to become acquainted with them.

Connected with the Seed Trade, we have a large assortment of the most approved books on Agriculture, Horticulture, Gardening, and Botany—and can supply Agricultural Libraries and others with books—not usually found elsewhere, on reasonable terms.

To the patronage of the public we commend this Establishment—willing that it should stand or fall, on its own merit and reputation. We hope by faithfulness, perseverance, and *constant personal attention,* to render it, not only useful to ourselves, but of great and substantial benefit to the Agricultural community.

Boston, August, 1828.

HOT BEDS.

Hot Beds are things not merely of luxury, as has been asserted, but of real utility, especially to farmers and gardeners who send their productions to market. Plants which are brought to maturity in the open air may often be rendered fit for the table a month earlier in consequence of being sown and forwarded during the earlier stages of their existence in hot beds. The following is given in the New England Farmer, as a good method of preparing hot beds.

In the month of March, mark out your bed to the size of the frame you design to cover it, which is generally six feet in length and three in breadth, covered with glass, set in sashes of twelve panes each, say of seven by nine glass. The sashes should be hung with hinges upon the back side, to admit their being raised up or let down in front, at pleasure. The front side of the sashes to incline downwards from the back side, about six inches. The frame, or box, is tight upon all four of its sides, and generally about twelve inches high in front, and eighteen inches on the back side.

Dig your bed thus marked off, and cover it with litter from the horse stable—stamp down your several layers, until your bed is raised to the height you wish—then cover the bed with a layer of rich earth from 6 to 12 inches thick, and set on your frame; in 8 or 10 days it will generally be ready for planting, if the weather is mild. If the fermentation is too powerful, and the heat too active, give it air by raising the lights in your frame, until you have obtained a right temperature—(which you may observe by placing your hand upon the bed, or thrusting it into it). You may then plant your early cucumbers, radishes, salads, &c.—those plants will soon come forward and may be transplanted into other hot beds, not so powerful, or promiscuously into the garden, and covered with other small frames, of 1, 2, and 4 panes of glass, according to circumstances, and the remainder may stand for use. These plants may be generally brought to perfection about one month earlier than in open ground.

Asparagus may be forced in hot beds to advantage in the following manner: Draw or dig from your asparagus bed as many roots as will fill your hot beds, and set them in rows that will admit the hoe between, and from one to three inches apart in the rows; roots of four years old, and that have never been cut, answer best—cover with your frame, and when you pick for use, cut within the ground.

In the cultivation of Carolina potatos, it is best to start them in a hot bed, and afterwards transplant them, by which a good crop is obtained. For further directions on the culture of Carolina potatos see N. E. Farmer, vol. v. p. 298; and on hot beds, Fessenden's New American Gardener.

ROLLING OF SEEDS.

☞ It is very important that many kinds of seeds should be rolled in by a heavy roller, or by pressing the earth down hard upon them by placing a board on the bed, and walking across it several times. Celery, spinage, onions, and many other kinds of garden seeds, will not vegetate unless the earth is pressed on them hard, or rolled, after being sown.

ESCULENT VEGETABLES, &c.

ARTICHOKE—Artichaut.

Green Globe	*Cynara scolymus*
Large Green, (of Laon)	—— *var.*

It should be planted in April and May, in fine rich earth, three-fourths of an inch deep. In the course of the season, cauliflowers, spinach, lettuce, &c. can be sown between the rows. (The vegetable called *Jerusalem Artichoke*, a native of Brazil, is not properly an Artichoke, but a tuberous rooted sun-flower; propagated by roots; and is recommended by some for cattle; but is difficult to be eradicated, after it has once got into the ground.)

ASPARAGUS—Asperge.

German	*Asparagus officinalis*
Gravesend	—— *var.*
Battersea	—— *var.*
Large White Reading	—— *var.*

Sown in April and May, in the same manner as onions, in rows 18 inches apart. Let it stand one or two years—transplant into trenches 4 feet wide, dug, if the soil will admit, fifteen inches deep—fill up six inches with rotten manure—place the roots 14 inches apart. See also New England Farmer, vol. iv. page 278.

BEANS—[English dwarfs].—Haricots nains Anglais.

Early Mazagan	*Vicia faba*
Sword Long-pod	—— *var.*
Green Nonpareil	—— *var.*
Broad Windsor	—— *var.*

These four varieties should be planted as early as practicable in May. To render them more productive they should have their tops broken off when in bloom, otherwise they will run to flowers with but few pods.

BEANS—[Kidney dwarfs or string].—Haricots verts nains

Early Yellow Cranberry	*Phaseolus vulgaris*
Early Mohawk	—— *var.*

(This is the earliest of all the dwarf beans, and has the singular property of enduring a smart frost, without injury, on which account it can be sown earlier than any of the others.)

Early Yellow Six-weeks	*Phaseolus vulgaris*
Early Canada Dwarf	—— *var.*
Early Cream-colored	—— *var.*
Early Dun-colored, or Quaker	—— *var.*
Early China Dwarf	—— *var.*
Bonavista	—— *var.*
Large White Kidney Dwarf	—— *var.*
Refugee, or Thousand to One	—— *var.*
Rob Roy	—— *var.*
White Cutlass, or Carolina	—— *var.*
Warrington, or Marrow	—— *var.*
White Cranberry Dwarf	—— *var.*
Red Cranberry Dwarf	—— *var.*

BEANS—[Pole or running].—Haricots rames.

Large White Lima	*Phaseolus limensis*
Saba, or Carolina	—— *var.*
Speckled Saba	—— *var.*
Speckled Cranberry	—— *var.*
Scarlet Runners	—— *var. coccineo*
White Dutch Runners	—— *vulgaris*
Dutch Case-knife, or Princess; Red Cranberry; White Cranbery (sung.)	—— *var.*
Asparagus, or Yard-long	*Dolichos sesquipedalis*

Planted in April and May.

BEET—Betterave.

Early Blood Turnip-rooted	*Beta rubra, radice rapa*
Early White Scarcity	—— *var. pallide alba*
Early Dwarf Blood, *(very dark)*	—— *var. pumila*
Long Blood Red	—— *vulgaris rubra*
Yellow Turnip-rooted	—— *lutea major var.*
Mangel Wurtzel	—— *cicla*
Green *(for stews or soups)*	—— *var. pallide virens*
French Sugar, or Amber	—— *var.*

Sown from April to June—The Early Turnip Blood Beet is the earliest, and of excellent quality for summer use; the tops being good for boiling as greens. The Mangel Wurtzel and Sugar Beet are well known and esteemed for cattle; as the Mangel Wurtzel produces a great deal of foliage; its leaves can be stripped twice in each season for fodder. It is recommended to soak the seed 48 hours before planting. A crop of these roots was raised by Messrs. T. & H. Little of Newbury, in 1824, on an acre, weighing 74,518 pounds.

BENE PLANT. *Sesamum orientale*

This was introduced into the Southern States by the negroes from Africa. It abounds in many parts of Africa. Sonnini and Brown, travellers in Egypt, say it is much cultivated there for the purpose of feeding horses, and for culinary purposes. The negroes in Georgia boil a handful of the seeds with their allowance of Indian corn. Probably no plant yields a larger proportion of oil, which Dr Cooper of Philadelphia has pronounced equal to the finest oils. But it is worthy of cultivation in the Northern States principally as a medicinal plant. A gentleman in Virginia has given Messrs. Thorburn & Son the following account of its virtues. "It requires to be sown early in April, at a distance of about one foot apart. A few leaves of the plant, when green, plunged a few times in a tumbler of water, makes it like a thin jelly, without taste or colour, which children afflicted with the summer complaint will drink freely, and is said to be the best remedy ever discovered. It has been supposed, that (under Providence) the lives of three hundred children were saved by it last summer in Baltimore, and I know the efficacy of it by experience in my own family." This plant will throw out a greater profusion of leaves, by breaking off the top when it is about half grown.

BORECOLE—Chou frise vert. *Brassica oleracea selenisia.*

Sown in May—Valuable for winter and spring greens, when the frost is not too powerful for it. It is generally recommended to transplant them into trenches, and cover them with straw before winter, that the heads may be cut off as wanted. In spring plant out the stems, which send forth delicious sprouts.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—Chou de Bruxelles a jets.

[*Brassica oleracea var.*

This is an open headed cabbage; grows very high, and produces a great quantity of excellent sprouts in spring. To be sown in May, and treated like cabbages; should be covered in the fall.

BROCCOLI—Chou Broccoli.

Early White	*Brassica oleracea*
Early Purple	—— *var.*
Large Cape	—— *var.*

The Broccoli generally succeeds well in our climate. The seed should be sown the last of May for a full crop. In July plant them out in rows, two and a half feet apart, on a rich soil. They will flower in October. If any of the plants should not flower before frost sets in, take them carefully up, and plant them in a warm cellar; they will flower before spring.

CABBAGE—Chou.

Early Salisbury Dwarf	*Brassica oleracea capitata*
Early York	—— *var.*
Early Dutch	—— *var.*
Early Emperor	—— *var.*
Early Wellington	—— *var.*
Early London Battersea	—— *var.*

Early Sugar-loaf	*Brassica oleracea capitata*
Large Bergen, or Great American	—— *var.*
Large Late Drumhead	—— *var.*
Large Green-glazed	—— *var.*
Large Scotch *(for cattle)*	—— *var.*
Large Cape Savoy	—— *var.*
Green Globe Savoy	—— *sabauda*
Yellow Savoy	—— *var.*
Russian	—— *var.*
Chou de Milan	—— *var.*
Tree, or Thousand-headed	—— *var.*
Late Imperial	—— *var.*
Late Sugar-loaf	—— *var.*
Red Dutch, *(for pickling)*	—— *rubra*
Turnip-rooted *(below ground)*	—— *gongylodes*
Turnip-rooted, or Arabian *(above do.)*	—— *napobrassica*

Sown in September, (in frames,) March and April for early sorts, in May for late. E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, in 1821, raised a crop of 44 tons to the acre.

CARDOON—Cardon. *Cynara cardunculus.*

For salads, soups, stews, &c. The stalks of the leaves being thick, fleshy, and crisp, are the parts eaten, being first blanched by raising up earth around them like celery, 2 or 3 feet high, to render it white, tender, and of an agreeable flavor, which would otherwise be rank and bitter. It should be sown broadcast in rich earth, in April, and transplanted in June. It is in perfection in autumn and winter.

CARROT—Carotte.

Early Horn	*Daucus carota*
Long Orange	—— *var.*
Altringham *(a superior sort)*	—— *var.*
Cremer	—— *var.*

(A fine early table carrot; introduced from Rotterdam, by GORHAM PARSONS, Esq.)

Blood Red	—— *var.*
Lemon	—— *var.*

Planted from April to June 20th. These roots thrive best in a rich loam, well pulverised.

CAULIFLOWER—Chou-fleur.

Early	*Brassica oleracea botrytes*
Late	—— ——

These should be sown late in August and September for early ones in spring in April and May for late—treated generally like cabbages. In order to make them blanch handsomely, the leaves should be closed together at top and tied.

CELERY—Celeri.

White Solid	*Apium graveolens dulce*
Rose-colored Solid	—— *var.*
New Silver Giant	—— *var.*
Italian	—— *italica*
Celeriac, or Turnip-rooted	—— *rapaceum*

Sown in April and May. Celery seed seldom vegetates under four or five weeks after sowing. The best method is, to sow the seed in mellow, rich earth, in a shady situation—say, under a tree, or bush—and observe to keep the ground always moist.—Afterwards planted out in trenches for blanching.

CHERVIL—Cerfeuil. *Ciosma cerefolium.*

Esteemed for soups and salads. Sown occasionally from April to September.

CHIVES, or CIVES—Civette. *Allium schœnoprasum.*

A small species of onion, used in the spring for salads—propagated by slips, which should be planted in clusters, six or eight inches apart.

COLEWORT, or COLLARDS—Chou vert.
[*Brassica oleracea viridis.*

A species of cabbage, planted from April to July.

CORN SALAD, or VETTIKOST—[Fetticus].—Mache ou
[Doucette. *Valeriana locusta olitoria.*

A common, annual plant, sown in September, raked in, thinned out to two or three inches asunder, and used in composition with lettuce and other salad herbs, and as a substitute for these when deficient.

CRESS—Cresson Alenois.

Curled, or Peppergrass	*Lepidium sativum*
Broad-leaved Garden	—— *var.*
Water	*Sysimbrium nasturtium*

Sown from April to September.

CUCUMBER—Concombre.

Early Russian	*Cucumis sativa*
Early Frame	—— *var.*
Early Cluster	—— *var.*
Long White Spined	—— *var.*
Long Green Turkey	—— *var.*
Long White Turkey	—— *var.*
Long Prickly	—— *var.*
Short Prickly	—— *var.*
Girkin, or West India *(for pickling)*	—— *prophetarum*

Planted from April to June—from June 20th to July 10th for pickles.

DANDELION—Dent de Leon. *Leontedon Taraxacum.*

Planted in April and May—Likewise propagated by roots—well known for its excellence for early greens, salads, &c.

ENDIVE, or SUCCORY—Chicoree.

Green Curled	*Cichorium endivia crispa*
White Curled	—— *var.*
Broad-leaved Batavian *(best for winter)*	—— *var.*

Sown from May to July, for salad—and blanched.

GARDEN BURNET—Pimprnelle. *Poterium sanguisorba.*

A medicinal herb, propagated generally by cuttings,—seed sown from April to August.

GARLICK SETTS—Ail. *Allium.*

A species of onion, propagated by offsets; take a good sized bulb, divide it into its small parts, plant them in rows, four feet apart, in good ground.

INDIAN CORN—[six cents per ear]. *Mais.*

Early golden Sioux *(ripens in 10 weeks)*	*Zea mays*
Early Canadian	—— *var.*
Early Jefferson	—— *var.*
Sweet, or Sugar *(best for boiling)*	—— *var.*
Nonpareil, or Pearl *(curious)*	—— *var.*
Large Southern Horse-tooth	—— *var.*
Large Flour-white	—— *var.*
Mottled *(curious)*	—— *var.*

Planted in April and May.

KAIL—Chou d'Ecosse.

Green Curly Scotch	*Brassica oleracea sabellica*
Purple Curled	—— *laciniata*
Sea	*Crambe maritima*

The *Sea Kale* grows spontaneously on many parts of the sea-coast of England. The inhabitants seek for it in the spring, and remove the pebbles or sand with which it is usually covered, to the depth of several inches, and cut off the young and tender leaves and stalks, as yet unexpanded, and in a blanched state, close to the crown of the root.

It is easily raised in the interior—is very hardy—grows in any dry tolerable soil—is perennial, and costs but little labor, and may be raised from the seed or the root: (if raised from the *seed, it should be cracked before planting.*) Fifty plants, occupying a very small space, will supply a family. In its taste it resembles the cauliflower. The only labor it requires, is to cover it with sand or earth, with pots or boxes, in March, to blanch it, or make it white. If not blanched, it is not so beautiful to the eye, or so tender, or so delicate to the taste, as if blanched. It should be very *thoroughly*

boiled, and is better if boiled in milk and water. It should be served up like cauliflower, with melted butter. It comes in at a season, when our vegetables in this country are very deficient. Sown from May to July.

LEEK—Poireau ou Porreau.

Large Scotch	*Allium porum*
London	—— *var.*

A species of the onion—should be sown from April to August, and treated generally like onions.

LETTUCE—Laitue.

Early Curled Silesia	*Lactuca sativa.*
India (*very fine*)	—— *var.*
Royal Cape	—— *var.*

Fine for retaining its excellence during the hottest weather; introduced from the Cape of Good Hope by SAMUEL G. PERKINS, Esq.

Green-head, or Saxony Cabbage	—— *var.*
Imperial	—— *var.*
Hardy Green	—— *var.*
Brown Dutch	—— *var.*
Grand Admiral	—— *var.*
Tennisball, or Rose	—— *var.*
Drumhead	—— *var.*
Magnum Bonum Cos	—— *var.*
Ice Cos	—— *var.*
Brighton Cos	—— *var.*
White Cos, or Loaf	—— *var.*
Green Cos	—— *var.*

Sown from April to September—in February and March in hot beds. The Royal Cape, Early Curled Silesia and Tennisball, are highly esteemed in the Boston market.—The India lettuce is a new and very superior variety—introduced to this country by a gentleman of Philadelphia.

MARTYNIA. *Martynia proboscidea.*

Planted in May.—A fine pickle—and of easy culture, with showy flowers.

MELON—Melon.

Green Citron	green flesh.	*Cucumis melo*
Murray's Pine-apple		—— *var.*
Cassabar		—— *var.*
Persian		—— *var.*
Nutmeg		—— *var.*
Minorca		—— *var.*
Large Canteleupe		—— *var.*
Pomegranate, or Musk *(superior)*		—— *odoratissimus*

Carolina Water	*Cucurbita cirtrullus*
Star *(a very late variety)*	—— *var.*
Long Island Water	—— *var.*
Apple-seeded Water *(early)*	—— *var.*

Sown in April and May; great care should be taken to plant the various sorts of melons at a great distance from each other, otherwise the best kinds will be spoiled the first season.

MELONGENA, or EGG PLANT—Melongene ou Aube.

Purple *(best for culinary purposes)*	*Solanum melongena.*
White *(ornamental)*	—— *vovifera*

This may be sown in hot beds in March, in the open air in May. They should be raised about 2 feet asunder, with a little earth drawn up round their stems; when about a foot high, they will produce plenty of fruit. When sliced and nicely fried, they are esteemed as a delicious vegetable

MUSTARD—Moutarde.

White, or English	*Sinapis alba*
Brown	—— *nigra*

Sown in April and May.

NASTURTIUM—Capucine. *Tropæolum majus.*

This is deserving of cultivation on account of its beautiful orange coloured flowers, its excellence in salads, and its use in garnishing dishes. The grain, berries, or seeds of this plant, which it produces abundantly, make an estimable pickle: in the opinion of many preferable to capers. It is sown in drills in April and May, nearly an inch deep. When about six inches high, it should have sticks placed to climb upon,—or they may be planted by the side of fences, palings, &c.

OKRA—Gombo. *Hibiscus esculent.*

Sown in the beginning of May—used as an ingredient in soups. It is cultivated extensively in the West Indies. Its ripe seeds burned and used like coffee, can scarcely be distinguished therefrom. It should be planted an inch deep, and hoed two or three times like peas.

ONION—Oignon.

White Portugal	*Allium cepa*
Yellow Dutch	—— *var.*
Genuine Madeira *(imported seed)*	—— *var.*
Silver-skinned	—— *var.*
Stratsburgh	—— *var.*
Large Red	—— *var.*

Sown in May. The *White* is sown in July and August, for spring crops.

The Top or Tree Onion has the remarkable property of producing the onions at the top of the stalk—and is valuable for domestic

use, particularly for pickling, in which they are excellent, and superior in flavor to the common kinds. It is also used for any other purpose that onions usually are. It is perennial and propagated by planting the bulbs in spring or autumn, either the root, bulbs, or those on the top of the stalks. The latter if planted in spring, as directed for the other kinds, will produce very fine handsome sized onions of excellent flavor. The root bulbs increase greatly by offsets, and should be taken up once in every two or three years, when the stems decay in autumn, and replanted again to produce a supply of top bulbs.

The Potatoe Onion is of late introduction into our country. It possesses the singular property of producing from one onion, six or seven in a clump, under ground, similar to potatoes. It partakes of the mildness of the onion of Portugal, grows very large, and is easily cultivated. Prepare your land in the best manner, and plant one onion in a hill, the hills to be one and a half feet apart. The ground should be frequently hoed about them. It does not produce seed as other onions, but is increased by the root.

PARSLEY—Persil.

Curled, or Double — *Apium petroselinum crispum*
Dwarf Curled *(very much curled)* — —— *var.*
Hamburg, or Large-rooted — *var. tuberosum*
Siberian *(very hardy, single leafed)*

Sown from April to August. Parsley seed seldom vegetates under five weeks after sowing; it is recommended to soak the seed twelve hours in water, mixed with sulphur. This process, with attentive watering, will cause the seed to vegetate in less than a fortnight.

Parsley is sometimes used in field culture. *See Fessenden's Gardener*, p. 224.

PARSNEP—Panais.

Large Dutch, or Swelling — *Pastinaca sativa*
Silver Skin — —— *var.*

Sown from April to June—the seed is a long time in vegetating.

PEAS—Pois.

Early Washington, or True May — *Pisum sativum*
Extra early and fine, grows to the height of two and a half feet.
Early Double-blossomed Frame — —— *var.*
Extra early and fine, three feet.
Early Frame, 2½ feet — —— *var.*
Early Golden Hotspur, 3 feet — —— *var.*
Early Charlton, 3 feet — —— *var.*
Matchless, or True Tall Marrowfat, 6 feet — —— *var.*
Dwarf Blue Imperial, 1½ feet *(superior sort)* — —— *var.*
New Nonpareil Marrowfat, 3 feet — —— *var.*
A new and very productive sort from Scotland.
Dwarf Blue Prussian, 2½ feet — —— *var.*

Dwarf Spanish, or Fan, 1 foot	*Pisum sativum*
Ladies' Finger Marrows	—— *var.*
Marrowfat, 3½ feet	—— *var.*
Dwarf Sugar, *(eatable pods)* 3 feet	—— *var.*
† Knight's Tall Marrows, *($1 per quart)*	—— *var.*

A prodigious bearer, and most delicate eating pea.

Tall Crooked-pod Sugar, *(eatable pods)*	—— *var.*

Sown from 1st of April to June.

PEPPER—Piment.

Long, or Cayenne	*Capsicum annum*
Tomato-shaped, or Squash	—— *var. lycopersiciforme*
Bell	—— *var. tetragonum*
Cherry	—— *var. cerasciforme*

Sown in March on hot beds—May in open air.

PUMPKINS—Citrouille ou Potiron.

Large Cheese	*Cucurbita pepo*
Connecticut Field	—— *var.*
Finest Family	—— *var.*
Mammoth, *(have grown to 226 lbs.)*	—— *var.*
Azores	—— *var.*

Planted in May.

RADISH—Rave.

Early Frame	*Raphanus sativus*
Short-top Scarlet, *(a superior sort)*	—— *var.*
Long Salmon	—— *var.*
Philadelphia Yellow	—— *var.*
Purple Short-top	—— *var.*
Long White Summer, or Naples	—— *var.*
Cherry, or Scarlet Turnip-rooted	—— *var.*
Violet-colored Turnip-rooted	—— *var.*
White Turnip-rooted	—— *var.*
Black Fall, or Spanish *(for winter use)*	—— *var.*

Sown every fortnight for summer use.

RHUBARB. *Rheum undulatum.*

An Asiatic plant, the stalks of which grow to the height of twenty-four inches and the thickness of a lady's finger. Stripped of their outer covering, they yield a substance slightly acid, much admired, and used as an ingredient in puddings, tarts, pies, &c. It forms a great article in the London market, the stalks selling at about twenty-five cents a bunch.

The seed should be sown in a rich, dry, sandy loam, about three-fourths of an inch deep, as early in the spring as possible, (if done in November they will vegetate in spring with more certainty); when the young plants appear, keep them free from weeds, if dry weather, water them frequently, with but a little water at a time; and be very careful to protect them from the mid-day sun, till they get considerably strong, for if exposed fully to this during their infant state but few will escape destruction. A wide board placed

side-wise on the south side, projecting over the plants a little, would serve this purpose effectually, without depriving them of the benefit of circulating air. The first season is their critical period, having survived that, they have nothing to fear. In November, the leaves having decayed, cover the crowns of the plants two inches deep, with earth from the intervals. In April strip off the covering till you perceive the tops of the plants, give all the ground a slight digging, dress it neatly, keep the beds well hoed, and always free from weeds. It is much better propagated by *slips* from the old *roots*, in the spring months; the *seed* starts very readily if sown in the autumn, but is very shy of vegetating in the spring.

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER—Salsifis ou Cer-[cifis. *Tragopogon perrifolium.*

Sown in April and May. Highly esteemed for its roots, (when properly cooked) stewed, and served up, with pepper and spice, as a sauce for some dishes. The roots should be packed in sand in a cellar during winter. See also, for the other uses of this excellent vegetable, Fessenden's *New American Gardener*.

SKIRRET—Chervis. *Sium sisarum.*

Sown in April and May. Esteemed for its roots, composed of several fleshy tubers, as large as a man's finger, and joining together at top. This is eaten, boiled or stewed, with butter, pepper, and salt; or rolled in flour and fried. It is sown in beds, (the seed is five or six weeks in vegetating) In autumn, when the leaves begin to decay, the roots will be fit for use, and continue so, till they begin to shoot in the spring. On the approach of winter, they should be taken up, and preserved like carrots. They are likewise propagated by slips.

SCORZONERA—Scorsonere. *Scorzonera hispanica.*

SPINACH, or SPINAGE—Epinard.

New Zealand, *(a valuable new sort)*	*Tetragona expansis*
Round-leaved, or Summer	*Spinacia oleracea*
Prickly, or Fall	—— *var.*
English Patience-dock, *(early greens)*	*Rumex patientia*

Used for greens—the Round sown in April—the others from August to September. The Prickly is sown in Aug. and Sept. for early spring greens.

SQUASH—Giraumon.

Early Bush Summer	*Cucurbita melo pepo*
Early Summer, (long) or warted	—— *var.*
Long Crook-neck, or Bell	—— *var. verrucosa*
Vegetable Marrow	—— *var.*
Commodore Porter's Valparaiso	—— *var.*

Grows large and is highly esteemed.

Canada Crook-neck, *(small and superior)*	—— *var.*
Acorn	—— *var.*

Planted late in April and May.

TOMATO, or LOVE APPLE—Tomate ou pomme d'am-[our. *Solanum lycopersicum.*

Used in soups and sauces, to which it imparts an agreeable acid flavor; it is also stewed and dressed in various ways. It should be sown in a warm border, in May—or in hot beds in March.

TURNIP—Navet.

Those marked *(f)* are best for family use.

f Early White Dutch	*Brassica rapa*
f Early Garden-stone	—— *var.*
f White Flat, or Globe	—— *var.*
Green Round	—— *var.*
f Red Round	—— *var.*
f Swan's Egg	—— *var.*
Large English Norfolk *(for field culture)*	—— *var.*
f Long-tankard, or Hanover	—— *var.*
f Long Yellow French	—— *var.*
f Yellow Maltese	—— *var.*
Yellow Aberdeen *(for field culture)*	—— *var.*
f Yellow Stone, *(a very fine sort)*	—— *var.*
Yellow Swedish, Russia, or Ruta Baga	—— *var.*
f Dedham	—— *var.*

Sown in April and May for early crops—and all the summer months for succeeding crops. The Yellow Stone, Yellow Malta, and Yellow Aberdeen are of late introduction from Europe, and have proved a fine acquisition to New England vegetables—of richer quality and appearance, and of greater excellence for keeping in the spring.

ESCULENT ROOTS AND PLANTS.

Chives	*Allium schœnoprasum*
Garlick	—— *sativum*
White Onion-sets	—— *cepa*
Red Onion-sets	—— *var.*
Shallots	—— *ascalonicum*
Potato Onion	—— *var.*
Top, or Tree-onion	—— *var.*
Taragon, or Astragon	*Artemesia dracunculus*
Asparagus	*Asparagus officinalis*
Horse-radish	*Cochlearia armoracia*
Sweet Potato, *(Carolina)*	*Convolvulus batatas*
Sea Kale	*Crambe maritima*
Jerusalem Artichoke	*Helianthus tuberosus*
Hop	*Humulus lupulus*
Undulated Rhubard, *(for tarts)*	*Rheum undulatum*
Early Potatos, *(very fine sorts)*	*Solanum tuberosum*
English White Kidney Potato	—— *var.*
Lemon Thyme	*Thymus serpyllum*

FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS.

Lucerne, or French-clover	*Medicago sativa*
Red-top	*Agrostis stricta*
Blue Grass	—— *cerula*
Sweet-scented Vernal-grass	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*
Tall-meadow Oats-grass	*Avena elatior*
Orchard Grass	*Dactylis glomerata*
English Rye-grass	*Lolium perenne*
Timothy, or Herd's-grass	*Phleum pratense*
Red Clover	*Trifolium pratense*
White Dutch Clover	—— *repens*
White American Clover	—— *var.*
Millet	*Panicum miliaceum*
Spring Wheat	*Triticum æstivum*
Spring Rye	*Secale cereale vernum*
Winter Rye	—— *var. rhybernum*
Sweet Potato Slips	*Convolvulus batatas*
Flax	*Linum usitatissimun*
Buckwheat	*Polygonum fagopyrum*
Barley	*Hordeum*
Mangel Wurtzel	*Beta cicla*
Large Scotch Cabbage	*Brassi. oleracea capitata*
English Rape or Cole Seed	—— *napus*
Ruta Baga or Swedish Turnip	—— *rapa*
Large White Norfolk Turnip	—— *var.*
Yellow Aberdeen Turnip	—— *var.*
Hemp	*Cannabis sativa*
Wild Succory, or Wild Endive	*Cichorium intibus*
Fuller's Teasel	*Dipsachus fullonum*
Lentiles	*Errum lens*
Cotton	*Gossypium herbaceum*
Broom Corn	*Holcus saccharratus*
Woad	*Isatis tinctoria*
Trefoil or Yellow Clover	*Medicago lupulena*
Virginia Tobacco	*Nicotiana tabacum*
Havana Tobacco	—— *var. rustica*
Field Burnet *(for sheep)*	*Peterium sanguisorba*
Canary	*Phalaris canariensis*
Field peas, white and green	*Pisum sativum*
White Field Beans	*Phaseolus vulgaris*
Weld, or Dier's Weed	*Reseda luteola*
Yellow Locust	*Robinia pseudoacacia*

Dier's Madder	*Rubia tinctorum*
White, or English Mustard	*Sinapis alba*
Brown Mustard	—— *nigra*
English Kidney Potatos	*Solanum tuberosa, var.*
Potato Oats	*Avena, var.*
Spring Vetches	*Vicia sativa*
Winter Vetches	—— *var.*
Indian Corn, of sorts	*Zea mays*

POT AND SWEET HERD SEEDS.

Sweet or knotted Italian Marjorum	*Origanum marjorana*
Lavender	*Lavendula spicata*
Thyme	*Thymus vulgaris*
Garlick	*Allium sativum*
Officinal Bugloss	*Anchusa officinalis*
Officinal Borage	*Borago officinalis*
Caraway	*Carum carui*
Pot Marigold	*Calendula officinalis*
Sweet Basil	*Ocymum basilicum*
Dwarf, or Bush Basil, *(very fragrant)*	—— *minimum*
Anise	*Pimpinella anisum*
Rosemary	*Rosmarinus officinalis*
Common Sage	*Salvia officinalis*
Red Sage	—— *clandestinoides*
Summer Savory	*Satureja hortensis*
Winter Savory	—— *montana*
Fenugreek	*Trigon. fœnum græcum*

MEDICINAL HERB SEEDS.

Marsh Mallows	*Althea officinalis*
Dill	*Anethum graveolens*
Finochio	—— *var. ozoricum*
Sweet Fennel	—— *fœniculum*
Chamomile	*Anthemis nobilis*
Spikenard	*Aralia racemosa*
Burdock	*Arctium lappa*
Wormwood	*Artemesia absinthium*
Saffron	*Carthamus tinctorius*
Jerusalem Oak	*Chenopodium botrys*

Wild Succory, or Wild Endive	*Chicorium intybus*
Scurvy Grass	*Cochlearea officinalis*
Meadow Saffron	*Colchicum autumnale*
Coriander	*Coriandrum maritima*
Officinal Cumin	*Cuminium cyminum*
Purple Fox Glove	*Digitalis purpurea*
Moldavian, or Lemon Balm	*Dracocephal. moldavica*
Boneset	*Eupatorium perfoliatum*
Pennyroyal	*Hedeoma pulgeioides*
Henbane	*Hyoscamus niger*
Hyssop	*Hyssopus officinalis*
Elecampane	*Inula helenium*
Dyer's Woad	*Isatis tinctoria*
Motherwort	*Leonurus cardiaca*
Lovage, or Livoce	*Ligusticum levisticum*
Bugle Weed	*Lycopus virginica*
Horehound	*Marrubium vulgare*
Balm	*Melissa officinalis*
Peppermint	*Mentha piperita*
Spearmint	*Mentha viridis*
Horsemint	*Monarda punctata*
Catnep	*Nepata cataria*
White Officinal Poppy	*Papaver somniferum*
Undulated Rhubarb (*for tarts*)	*Rheum undulatum*
Turkey Rhubarb	—— *rhaponticum*
Palma Christi, or Castor Oil Bean	*Ricinus communis*
Rue	*Ruta graveolens*
Scull Cap	*Scutellaria lateriflora*
Comfrey	*Symphytum officinale*
Tansy	*Tanacetum vulgare*
Virginian Speedwell	*Veronica virginica*
Bene	*Sesamum*

ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS.

GRAINES DES FLEURES ANNUELLES.

Those marked thus [*] *are climbing plants.*

SIX CENTS PER PAPER.

China aster, early dwarf	*Aster sinensis*
——, white	—— *fl. albo*

China aster, maiden's blush of rose	*Aster fl. incarnata*
—— anemone flowered	—— *anemoniflora*
—— purple	—— *fl. purpureo*
—— lilac	—— *fl. obscuro*
—— superb quilled	—— *fl. superba*
—— bonnet	—— *var. nova*
—— red striped	—— *rub. variegato*
—— purple striped	—— *purp. variegato*
—— red	—— *fl. rubro*
Alkekengi, or kite flower	*Atropha physaloides*
Blue browallia, or amethyst	*Browallia elata*
White amethyst	—— *fl. albo*
Flos adonis, or Pheasant's eye	*Adonis miniata*
Sweet alyssum	*Alyssum maritimum*
Prince's feather	*Amara. hypocondriacus*
Three coloured amaranthus	—— *tricolor*
Scarlet cacalia	*Cacalia coccinea*
Starry marygold	*Calendula stellata*
*Balloon vine, or love in a puff	*Cardiospe. halicacabum*
Venus' looking glass	*Campanula speculum*
Safflower, or saffron	*Carthamus tinctorus*
Sensitive cassia	*Cassia nictitans*
Great American centaurea (*a*)	*Centaura Americana*
Great blue bottle	—— *cyanus major*
Purple sweet sultan	—— *moschata*
Yellow sweet sultan	—— *suavcolens*
Crimson velvet cockscomb	—— *benedicta*
Yellow cockscomb	*Celosia cristata*
Belvidere, or summer cypress	—— *var. lutea*
Ten week stock gillyflower	*Cheiranthus annuus*
Virgin gillyflower	—— *maritimus*
White chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthe. coronarium*
Yellow chrysanthemum	—— *fl. lutea*
Tricoloured chrysanthemum	—— *tricolor*
Minor, or dwarf convolvulus	*Convolvulus minor*
*Azure morning glory	—— *nil.*
*Dark blue morning glory	—— *major*
*Rose coloured morning glory	—— *fl. roseo*
*Superb striped morning glory (*blue on white ground*)	—— *fl. striata*

[a] A beautiful plant, discovered by Nuttall, on the prairies near the Rocky Mountains.

Golden coreopsis (*a*)	*Coreopsis elegans*
Variegated Euphorbia	*Euphorbea variegata*
Branching larkspur	*Delphinium consolida*
Double-rose larkspur	—— *fl. roseo*
Double dwarf rocket larkspur	—— *var.*
Dwarf neapolitan larkspur	—— *var.*
*Purple hyacinth bean	*Dolichos lablab*
*White hyacinth bean	—— *var. albo*
Musk geranium	*Geranium moschatum*
Purple globe amaranthus (*b*)	*Gomphrena globosa*
White globe amaranthus (*b*)	—— *fl. albo*
Bladder ketmia	*Hibiscus trionum*
White candytuft	*Iberis amara*
Purple candytuft	*umbellata*
Double balsamine (*fine mixed*)	*Impatiens balsamina*
—— —— rose-coloured	—— *fl. roseo*
—— —— variegated	—— *variegata*
—— —— fire-colored	—— *coccinea*
—— —— purple	—— *purpurea*
—— —— pure white	—— *alba*
—— —— crimson	—— *rubro pleno*
*Scarlet morning glory	*Ipomœa coccinea*
*Starry Ipomœa	—— *lacunosa*
*Hepatica leaved Ipomœa	—— *hepaticafolia*
*Cypress vine (*c*)	—— *quamoclit*
*Sweet peas, painted lady top-knot	*Lathyrus odoratus flore carneo*
*Yellow sweet peas	—— *aphaca*
*White sweet peas	—— *var. albo*
*Black sweet peas	—— *fl. obscuro*
*Purple sweet peas	—— *fl. purpureo*
*Scarlet sweet peas	—— *fl. roseo*
*Lord Anson's peas	—— *sativus*
*Striped sweet peas	—— *fl. striata*
*Tangier crimson peas	—— *tingitanus*

[*a*] A new plant, discovered by Nuttall, producing numerous brilliant yellow flowers, with rich purple centre.

[*b*] It is recommended to speep this seed in milk, twelve hours previous to sowing, otherwise, it will remain in the earth four or five weeks, before it vegetates.

[*c*] The vegetation of this seed is greatly facilitated by scalding, and then steeping it in soft water twelve hours previous to sowing.

*Winged peas	*Lotus tetragonolobus*
Red lavatera	*Lavatera trimestris*
White lupins	*Lupinus albus*
Yellow lupins	—— *luteus*
Large blue lupins	—— *pilosus*
Dutch blue lupins	—— *hirsutus*
Small blue lupins	—— *varius*
Rose lupins	—— *fl. roseo*
Cuckold's horn	*Martynia diandria*
Proboscis flower	—— *proboscidea*
Caterpillars	*Medicago circinnata*
Hedge-hogs	—— *intertexta*
Sensitive plant	*Mimosa sensativa*
Marvel of Peru	*Mirabalis jalapa*
Sweet-scented marvel of Peru	—— *longiflora*
*Balsam apple	*Momordica balsamina*
*Balsam pear	—— *lagernia*
Forget-me-not	*Myosotis arvensis*
Ice plant	*Mesembry. chrystallinum*
Trailing nolana	*Nolana prostrata*
Touch-me-not	*Noli mi tangere*
Evening primrose, (*very fragrant*)	*Oenothera grandiflora*
White officinal poppy	*Papaver sommiferum*
Double carnation poppy	—— *fl. pleno*
Scarlet pentapetes	*Pentapetes phœnicea*
*Scarlet-flowering bean	*Phaseolus multiflorus*
Sweet-scented mignonette	*Reseda odorata*
White egg plant	*Solanum melongena*
Starry scabious	*Scabiosa stellata*
Tangier, or viper's grass	*Scorzonera tingitana*
Purple Jacobea	*Senecio elegans*
White Jacobea	—— *fl. albo*
Catch-fly	*Silena armeria*
Feather-grass	*Stipa pinnata*
African marygold	*Tagetes erecta*
Orange quilled marygold	—— *fl. teretibus*
French marygold	—— *patula*
Ranunculus marygold	—— *var.*
Crimson trefoil	*Trifolium incarnatum*
Sweet-scented trefoil	—— *odorata*
*Great nasturtium	*Trapœolum majus*
Dwarf nasturtium	—— *v. nana*
Heart's-ease, or pansey	*Viola tricolor*

Golden eternal flower	*Xeranthemum lucidum*
Purple eternal flower	—— *annuum*
Mexican Ximenisia	*Ximenesia enceloides*
Red zinnia	*Zinnia multiflora*
Yellow zinnia	—— *pauciflora*
Purple, or violet-colored zinna	—— *elegans*

GENERAL DIRECTIONS
FOR ANNUAL PLANTS.

During the month of May, sow Annual Flower Seeds on borders of *very light, rich* earth; the borders having previously well dug, dig with a trowel small patches therein, about six inches in width, at moderate distances *breaking the earth well* and making the surface even; draw a little earth off the top to one side, then sow the seed therein, each sort in separate patches, and cover it with the earth that was drawn off, observing to cover the small seeds near a quarter of an inch deep, the larger in proportion to their size; but the pea and bean kinds must be covered one inch deep at least. When the plants have been up some time, the larger growing kinds should, when they stand too thick, be regularly thinned, observing to allow every kind, according to its growth, proper room to grow. When Mignonette, Sweet Alyssum, White and Blue Amethyst, Cypress Vine, and other delicate annuals, are sown in pots, care should be taken to water them, (soft water is preferable). Use a small watering pot with a finely pierced nose; for if watered heavily, it hardens the ground so that the small delicate seeds cannot raise the surface, of course must perish. They also require to be kept tolerably moist, and placed in a situation where they have only the morning sun till 11 or 12 o'clock. If the pots are the whole day exposed, *the seed is often burnt before it has time to vegetate.* It is recommended to sift the mould intended for pots through a coarse wire sieve; it not only clears the earth of rubbish, but has a cleaner appearance.

Many sorts, such as Blue Amethyst, Scarlet Cacalia, Double Balsams, Asters, Globe Amaranthus, Ice Plant, Marigolds, Chrysanthemums, Eternal Flower, Cockscomb, Ten Weeks' Stock, &c. may be transplanted into flower pots, or elsewhere, during the month of June and July.

☞ *An assortment of one hundred fine varieties of Annual, Biennial, and Perennial Flower Seeds is sold for $5.*

BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL
FLOWER SEEDS.

GRAINES DES FLEURES BISANNUELLES ET VIVACES, &c

Those marked thus [*] *are climbing plants.*

Six cents per paper.

Monk's hood	*Aconitum napellus*
Rose campion	*Agrostemma coronaria*
Black antwerp holyoak	*Althea fl. nigra*
Double Yellow holyoak	—— *flavo pl.*
Double china holyoak	—— *sinensis*

Anemone, or wind flower	*Anemone coronaria*
Musk geranium, or pasque flower	—— *pulsatilla*
Scarlet snap-dragon	*Antirrhinum majus*
Double columbine	*Aquilegia vulgaris*
Orange swallow-wort	*Asclepias tuberosa*
Red swallow-wort	—— *incarnata*
*Scarlet trumpet-flower	*Bignonia radicans*
Blue canterbury bell	*Campanula medium*
White canterbury bell	—— *fl. albo*
Indian shot	*Canna indica coccinea*
Yellow indian shot	—— —— *lutea*
Large silver-leaved Caledo. thistle	*Carduus eriophorus*
Maryland cassia	*Cassia marylandica*
Bloody wall-flower	*Cheiranthus cheiri*
White wall leaved stock gillyflower	—— *v. glaber albo*
Purple prussian gillyflower	—— *glaber purpureo*
Twickenham gillyflower	*Cheiranthus v. purpureo*
Scarlet brompton gillyflower	—— *incanus*
Queen's brompton gillyflower	—— *var. reginæ*
Laburnum	*Cytisus laburnum*
*Sweet-scented virgin's bower	*Clematis flamula*
*Virginia virgin's bower	—— *Virginiana*
*Traveller's joy	—— *vitalba*
*Mexican climbing cobea	*Cobea scandans*
Trifoliate sun-flower	*Coreopsis tripterio*
Mixed dahlia	*Dahlia pinnata*
Bee larkspur	*Delphinium elatum*
Great flowering larkspur	—— *grandiflorum*
Carnation pink	*Dianthus caryopyllus*
Broad-leaved pink	—— *latifolius*
Pheasant-eyed pink	—— *plumarius*
Fringed, or superb pink	—— *superbus*
Chinese imperial pink	—— *chinensis*
Clove pink	—— *hortensis*
Maiden pink, or London pride	—— *deltoides*
Sweet William	—— *barbatus*
Porcelain flowered gentian	*Gentiana adscendens*
Purple fox-glove	*Digitalis purpurea*
White fox-glove	—— *fl. albo*
Great flowering fox-glove	—— *grandiflora*
Yellow fox-glove	—— *lutea*
Iron colored fox-glove	—— *ferrugenia*

Coral tree	*Erythrina herbacea*
Balm of gilead	*Dracocephalum canariense*
Pink dragon's-head	—— *virginicum*
Globe thistle	*Echinops sphærocephalus*
Caper tree	*Euphorbia lathyris*
Crown imperial	*Fritillaria imperialis*
Carolina jasmine	*Gelseminum nitidum*
Purple gentian	*Gentiana saponaria*
Oak-leaved jerardia	*Gerardia quercifolia*
Purple glycine	*Glycine apios*
French honey-suckle	*Hedysarum coronarium*
Autumnal sun-flower	*Helenium autumnale*
Peren. many-flowering sun-flower	*Helianthus altissimus*
Sweet rocket	*Hesperis matronalis*
Halbert-leaved hibiscus	*Hibiscus militaris*
Great-flowering hibiscus	—— *palustris*
Althea frutex	—— *syriacus*
Hyacinth	*Hyacinthus orientalis*
Iris	*Iris versicolor*
Everlasting peas	*Lathyrus latifolius*
Blue blazing star	*Liatris scariosa*
Purple perennial flax	*Linum perenne*
Ivy-leaved toad-flax, *(beautiful)*	*Linaria cymbalaria*
Scarlet cardinal flower	*Lobelia cardinalis*
Honesty, or satin flower	*Lunaria biennis*
Perennial lupin	*Lupinus perennis*
Dwarf mountain lychnis	*Lychnis alpina*
Scarlet mountian lychnis	—— *chalcedonica*
Blue-flowered magnolia, or Cucumber tree	*Magnolia acuminata*
Glaucous magnolia	—— *glauca*
Great-flowering magnolia	—— *grandiflora*
Long-leaved magnolia	—— *macrophylla*
Umbrella magnolia	—— *tripetela*
Long-leaved magnolia	—— *longifolia*
Persian stock gillyflower	*Matthiola odoratissima*
Russian stock gillyflower	—— *var.*
Orange monkey-flower	*Mimulus ringens*
Poppinac *(of South Carolina)*	*Mimosa odoratissima*
Crimson bergamot	*Monarda didyma*
Myrtle	*Myrtus communis*
Oleander	*Nereum oleander*
Sweet basil	*Ocymum basilicum*

French bush basil, *(delightful scent)*	*Ocymum minimum*
Tree primrose	*Oenothera biennis*
Blackberry lily	*Pardanthus chinensis*
*Flesh-colored passion flower	*Passiflora incarnata*
Paeony, *(of sorts)*	*Paeoni*
Geranium, *(of sorts)*	*Pelargonium*
Sage-leaved phlomis	*Phlomis fruticosa*
Mixed phlox	*Phlox*
Jacob's ladder	*Polemonium ceruleum*
White ivy leaf	*Prenanthus alba*
Auricula	*Primula auricula*
Polyanthus	—— *polyanthus*
Cowslip	—— *veris*
English, or poetic primrose	—— *vulgaris*
Upright mignionette	*Reseda alba*
Yellow rudbeckia	*Rudbeckia lasciniata*
Fulgent rudbeckia	—— *fulgida*
Purple rudbeckia	—— *purpurea*
Purple-topped clary	*Salvia sclarea*
Mourning bride, or sweet scabious	*Scabisa atropurpurea*
Mount caucasan scabious	*Scabiosa caucasea*
Jerusalem cherry	*Solanum pseudo capsicum*
White sophora	*Sophora alba*
Blue sophora, *(beautiful)*	—— *australis*
Scotch broom	*Spartium scoparium*
Scarlet colutea	*Sutherlandia frutescens*
Snowberry	*Symphora racemosa*
Prickly comfrey	*Symphytum asperrimum*
Sweet-scented Chili Marigold	*Tagetes lucida*
Asiatic globe-flower	*Trollius asiaticus*
Tulip	*Tulipa gesneriana*
Whins, or furze	*Ulex europæus*
Garden valerian	*Valeriana rubra*

GENERAL DIRECTIONS
FOR BIENNIAL PLANTS.

Perennial, Biennial, &c. Flower Seeds may be sown during the month of May, on borders, or on three or four feet wide beds of light, rich earth, covered evenly with fine light mould and in the same manner as Annuals. They may be transplanted during the months of August and September into different parts of the borders, for the sake of diversifying the garden. Scoop trowels will be found very useful in the shifting of flowers, in general. This work should be done in moist or cloudy weather, if possible, and to give them shade and frequent refreshments of water, till newly rooted. When them are taken up and transplanted with as much earth as possible

roots, whether into flower pots or elsewhere. Always observe, when potting flowers, to place a small piece of shell or earthenware over the aperture in the bottom of the pots; it assists the water to drain off, which would otherwise saturate and rot the roots.

It is to be observed, that these kinds do not flower the same year they are sown, but all the sorts of them will flower strong, and in good perfection, the year after. The greater part are sufficiently hardy to stand the winter of the middle States. Stock Gillyflowers, Wall Flowers, Polyanthus, Scarlet Colutea, Auriculas, Myrtles and Carolina Jasmines, will require to be transplanted into flower pots, and housed during the winter in a frame or warm cellar, where they can be exposed to the light.

Every one may not know the meaning of *perennial* and *biennial* plants. The *perennials* are those which continue on the same root *many years*, producing new flower stems annually; the *biennials* are of *two years' duration*, being sown one year, flower and perfect their seed the next, and soon after die. A continual succession can be kept up by sowing the seeds annually.

LIST OF NATIVE AMERICAN

TREE, SHRUB, AND PLANT SEEDS;

SUITABLE FOR SENDING TO EUROPE.

[TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER PAPER.]

Those marked [*h*] are herbaceous plants.

Orders for which should be sent during the months of November, December, and January.

Scarlet maple	*Acer rubrum*
Sugar maple	—— *saccharinum*
Mountain maple, &c.	—— *montanum*
Yellow flowering horse chesnut	*Æsculus flava*
Serrated-leaved Alder	*Alnus serrulata*
Orange swallow-wort *h*	*Asclepias tuberosa*
White swallow-wort *h*	—— *syriaca*
Red swallow-wort, &c. *h*	—— *incarnata*
Red-flowering azalea, &c.	*Azalea nudiflora*
Canadian berberry	*Berberis canadensis*
Black birch	*Betula lenta*
Balloon vine	*Cardiosperm. halicacabum*
Maryland cassia *h*	*Cassia marylandica*
Sensitive cassia *h*	—— *nictitans*
American hornbeam	*Carpinus americana*
American chesnut	*Castanea americana*
Virgin's bower, &c.	*Clematis virginica*
American hazlenut	*Corylus americana*
Alder-leaved clethra	*Clethra alnifolia*
White cedar	*Cuypressus thyoides*
Oak-leaved gerardia, &c. *h*	*Gerardia quercifolia*

Three-thorned acacia, &c.	*Gleditsia triacanthos*
Snowdrop tree	*Halesia tetraptera*
Witch-hazle	*Hammamelis virginica*
Rose-flowering hibiscus, &c. *h*	*Hibiscus palustris*
Althea frutex, *(of varieties)*	—— *syriacus*
American holly, &c.	*Ilex opaca*
Scarlet ipomœa, &c. *h*	*Ipomœa coccinea*
Round black walnut	*Juglans nigra*
Long black walnut	—— *cinerea*
Mockernut hickory	—— *tomentosa*
Shelbark hickory	—— *alba*
Pignut hickory, &c.	—— *porcina*
Virginia cedar	*Juniperus virginiana*
Tulip tree	*Liriodendron tulipifera*
Umbrella magnolia	*Magnolia tripetela*
Glaucous magnolia	—— *glauca*
Blue-flowering magnolia	—— *acuminata*
Great-flowering magnolia, &c.	—— *grandiflora*
Proboscis capsuled martynea	*Martynea proboscydea*
Purple-flowering monarda, &c.	*Monarda oblongata*
Candleberry myrtle	*Myrica cerifera*
Cranberry	*Oxycoccus macrocarpus*
Weymouth pine	*Pinus strobus*
Pitch pine	—— *rigida*
Balsam fir	—— *balsamea*
White spruce	—— *alba*
Black spruce	—— *nigra*
Hemlock spruce	—— *canadensis*
Larch, &c.	—— *pendula*
American Bird-cherry, &c.	*Prunus virginica*
White oak	*Quercus alba*
Red oak	—— *rubra*
Black oak	—— *tinctoria*
Lowland oak	—— *palustris*
Scarlet oak	—— *coccinea*
Chesnut oak	—— *prinus*
Smooth sumach, &c.	*Rhus glabrum*
Yellow ship-locust	*Robinia pseudoacacia*
Sweet-briar rose, &c.	*Rosa suaveolens*
American mountain-ash	*Sorbus americana*
Indian currant	*Symphora glomerata*
Whortleberry, or huckleberry	*Vaccinium stamineum*
Indian corn, *(many varieties)*	*Zea mays*

BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

We annually import from the first establishments in Holland, an extensive variety of the finest description of Bulbous Flower Roots, comprising the different varieties of

Double and single Hyacinths, *named*	Fritillaries, *of sorts*
Polyanthos Narcissus, *named*	Gladiolus, *of sorts*
Double and single Jonquilles	Lilies, *of sorts*
Tulips, *in great variety*	Crown Imperials, *of sorts*
Ranunculus, *of sorts*	Narcissus, *of sorts*
Anemones, *of sorts*	Colchicums, *of sorts*
Iris, *of sorts*	Cyclamens, *of sorts*
Tube Roses, *double and single*	Crocus, *of sorts*
Amaryllis, *of sorts*	Snow-drops, *double and single*
Martagons, *of sorts*	Star of Bethlehem, *of sorts*

All the above are selected with great care, and are remarkable for their size, beauty, or delicacy of tint; many of our Hyacinths have displayed single bells, which have covered a dollar. Our customers are desired to notice that all the Bulbous Roots sold at this place are imported expressly for us, and *not purchased at auction;* those sent out from Holland, and sold at auction in our sea-ports being the refuse of the most miserable collections; good roots being worth at home ten times the amount those sent, generally sell for; as will be seen by reference to the priced Catalogues of any respectable house in Holland.

FRUIT SEEDS.

SEMENEES D' ARBRES FRUITIERS.

Peach	*Amygdalus persica*
Strawberries	*Fragaria vesa*
White mulberry	*Morus alba*
Cherries	*Prunus cerasus*
Apricot	—— *armenica*
Plums	—— *domestica*
Apple	*Pyrus malus*
Pear	—— *communis*
Quince	—— *cidonia*
Gooseberries	*Ribes, uva crispa*
Currants	—— *rubrum*
Raspberries	*Rubus idæus*
Grape	*Vitis vinifera*

BIRD SEEDS.

GRAINES POUR LES OISEAUX.

Rape	*Brassica napus*
Hemp	*Cannabis sativa*
Rough, or unhulled rice	*Oryza sativa*
Millet	*Panicum miliaceum*
Maw	*Papaver som. nigseminc*
Canary	*Phalaris canariensis*

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

American Oatmeal, Oat Flour, Barley Flour, Hulled Oats. Hulled Barley, &c. manufactured at Ryegate, Vt. in a superior manner, at the manufacturer's prices—wholesale and retail.

Asparagus Roots, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Lettuce Plants, in their season.

Bulb, or Hyacinth Glasses, (plain, colored, and gilt) at fifty cents per pair.

Bird Seed of every sort, by the quart or bushel.

Crocus Pots, in the form of Hedge-hogs, Bee-hives, Flower Baskets, Shot Towers, Pyramids, and other fanciful shapes, for blooming Crocuses in the winter season, $1 to 4 each.

English Embden Grots, (for gruel) 25 cents per quart.

Fancy stands, for supporting the flower stems of Hyacinths and other bulb glasses, $1 25 per pair.

Hawthorn and Buckthorn quicks, for live fences or hedges. For method of cultivation, see Fessenden's New American Gardener.

London superior Split Peas, for culinary purposes.

Medicinal Herbs, Roots, and Pot Herbs, in great variety—cured in the best manner, by the Society of Shakers, at Lebanon, N. Y

Pyramidal shaped Parsley Pots, seventy-five cents.

Pulverized Celery Seed, for soups, put up in bottles, at twenty-five cents each, or $2 25 per dozen.

Pulverized Herbs for culinary purposes, namely, Thyme, Sage, Summer Savory, and Sweet Marjoram, put up in bottles, at twenty-five cents each, or $2 25 per dozen.

☞ It is our object to furnish every article that may be wanted on a Farm, Orchard, or Garden.

—

☞ Although our Seeds are raised by gentlemen of great experience, and though we try samples of them in small pots, and take every precaution to have them fresh and genuine, yet it is impossible, not to expect some com-

plaints. To prevent, therefore, any serious loss to farmers or gardeners, and relieve our character as a Seedsman, we invite them to prove their seeds, as recommended in the preface to this Catalogue.

☞ Orders received for Green-house Plants, from WINSHIP'S Garden, and from THORBURN'S Establishment, at New York, and executed at their prices. Catalogues of which may be seen at our store.

☞ J. B. RUSSELL has likewise for sale, (every spring) an extensive collection of the finest *Gooseberry Bushes*, imported from Scotland; specimens of the fruit of which may be seen at his store. Likewise large *Dutch Currants*, red and white.

WINSHIP'S CATALOGUE

OF

FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, &c.

*** *The following Catalogue comprises a large variety of Fruit and Forest Trees, Shrubs, Ornamental Plants, &c. raised by the Messrs* WINSHIPS *of Brighton. We take this occasion to recommend this Nursery to our customers, as one on which they can place the utmost dependence: as the proprietors pay the strictest* PERSONAL *attention to the inoculation of all their trees, and the execution of orders.*

APPLES.

Baldwin	Newbury Sweet
Blue Pearmain	Nutfula
Bell Flower	Orange Pippin
Cross' Orange	Old Pearmain
Center Apple	Orange Apple
Casset	Pumpkin Sweeting
Dutch Codlin	Province
Derby's Pippin	Patterson's Sweet
Dela Fruise	Porter
Double Flowering *(splendid)*	Quince Apple
Early Harvest	Russetts
Early Red	Rhode Island Greening
Father Abraham	Red Calville
Grand Sachem	Ribstone Pippin
Gilman's Large	Reid's Sugar-loaf
Green Newton Pippin	Red Everlasting
Grandfather's Apple	Rhine-beck

Garden Apple
Gloria Mundi
Hubbardston Nonesuch
Hamburg
Jersey Greening
Kentish Pippin
Large Winter Sweeting
Lady Haley's Nonsuch
Lindsey's Apple
Mela Carla
Monstrous Pippin
Moscow Transpound
Mill Flower
Newton Pippin
Nonpareil
Nonesuch
North's Crab
Neomia
Roxbury Russet
Siberian Crab
Sharp Servine
Seek-no-further
Sweet Golden Russet
Swaar
Sugar Sweet
Summer Russet
Virginian, or Hughes' Crab
White Calville
Williams' Red
Winter Sweet
White Loaf
Winter Greening
Wire Sweet
Winter Nonsuch
Winter Greening Sweeting
York Russetting

APRICOTS—*(Fine kinds.)*

PEARS.

Broca's Bergamot
Golden Beurre
Hatif, Rousselet or Catherine
Hearthcot
Jargonelle
Knight's No. 1
Moor-fowl Egg
Pound
Prince's Germain, *(very superior)*
Red Bergamot
Rousselet
Rushmore's Bon Chretian
Skinless
St. Michael
Seckle
St. Germain
Windsor

PEACHES.

Admirable
Belligarde
Blood Peach
Coolidge's Favorite
Early Ann
Early Red Nutmeg
English Swalsh
Golden Purple Clingstone
Grosse Mignonne
Hyslop's Clingstone
Morris' Long White
Noblesse
Pearl-street, or Sargent's
Royal Kensington
Royal George
Royale
Red Pine-apple Clingstone
Snow Peach
Vanguard
White Nutmeg

Heath
Imperial Purple
Jaques
Lemon Clingstone
White Magdalen
White Pine
Yellow Rareripe
Yellow Mallacatune

CHERRIES.

Black Heart
Black Tartarian
Bigarreau
Black Eagle
Carnation
Honey Heart
Magnificent
May Duke
Natural, *(very superior)*
Ox Heart
Waterloo
White Heart

PLUMS.

Blue Mogul
Blue Damascus
Bolmar's Washington
Blue Orleans
Bilboa
Cloth-of-Gold
Cherry
Green Gage
Flushing Gage
New White Gage
Queen Claude, *(violet)*
Smith's October
Semianna

NECTARINES—*(Several kinds.)*

GRAPES.

Consisting of the finest kinds in cultivation in this vicinity; including the new and superior sorts of the Hon. Mr. Perkins, and other gentlemen.

Black Hamburg
Blue Cartagon, or Hopkins
Black Constantia
Black Muscat
Black Frontinac
White Frontinac
Black Cape
Early Oval
Flame-colored Tokay
Grizley Tokay
Golden Chasselas
Isabella
Nice de Bigney
Parsons' Oakland, *(seedling from the Muscadel)*
Red Muscat
Sweet Water
St. Peters
White Chasselas
White Muscadine
Wyatt's

GOOSEBERRIES—*(Superior Scotch kinds.)*

STRAWBERRIES.

Alpine
Common English
Downton
Hautbois
Mulberry
Pine-apple
Raspberry
Wilmot

CURRANTS.

Black
Common Red
Dutch White
Spanish
Missouri, *(fragrant, with large black fruit)*
White

MULBERRIES—*(Various sorts.)*

NUT TREES.

Butter-nuts
Chesnut, Horse
Chesnut, Dwarf-flowering
Chesnut, Macrostachya
Chesnut, American
Filberts, English
Madeira Nuts
Pecan Nut Trees
Walnuts, English
Hazlenuts

ROSES.

Black Rose
Celestial Maiden's Blush
Double Yellow
Greville, (*at reduced prices*)
Grand Duke of Tuscany
Guelder Rose
Lancaster
Moss
Multiflora
Marbled
Spanish Provence
Scotch Double
Scotch Single, (*variety*)
Single Yellow
Thornless, (*very splendid*)
Union
York

Also a collection of the cluster and common kinds of Roses.

HONEYSUCKLES.

Dutch Variegated
Fly (*very delicate*)
Golden Trumpet Monthly
Monthly Variegated
Trumpet Scarlet
Yellow Trumpet Monthly

FOREST TREES.

Ash, common White
Ash, Weeping
Maple, White, or Scarlet flowering

Balsam Trees
Cedars, (*various kinds*)
Elms, Seedlings
Elms, Forest
Hollies
Hornbeam
Locust, Yellow-flowering
Locust, White-flowering
Maple, Sugar
Mountain Ash
Oaks, (*various kinds*)
Pine Trees
Poplar Trees
Sassafras
Spruce
Sycamore
Willows, Weeping
Willows, White
Willows, Yellow

LILIES.

Golden
Gladiolus or Sword
Jacobean
White
Of-the-Valley
Tiger
Yellow
Martagon, (*very splendid*)

VINES AND CREEPERS.

Asclepias, Tuberosa
Asclepias, Incarnata
Bignonias, Radican, Trumpet Flower
Bignonias, Grandiflora
Bramble, Double-flowering
Bittersweet Solanum
Clematis
Ivy, English Evergreen
Juniper, Low or Creeping
Lyceum, or Matrimonial Bower
Pea, Everlasting
Passion Flower
Periwrinkles, Variegated
Periwrinkles, Plain

ASPARAGUS ROOTS, (*three years old.*)

SHRUBS, PLANTS, ROOTS, &c.

Acacia, Rose
Acacia, Gum
Acacia, Three-thorned
Asters, (*variety*)
Almonds, Double-flowering
Altheas, Double
Balm
Beech Trees
Berberry
Blue Bells
Catalpa, Great-flowering
Altheas, Single
Ailanthus Tree of Heaven
Allspice Tree
Angelica, or Hercules' Club
Anthirinums
Azelias, (*variety*)
Burning Bush, or American Strawberry-tree
Buckthorn
Bulbs, (*superior assortment*)
Candleberry Myrtle

Clethra Ulmifolia
Colutea, or B. Senna
Columbines
Cowslips
Campanula
Daphne Pink Mezereum
Dahlias, (*splendid assortment of Double and Single*)
Delphinium Elatum
Elecampane
Fever-few, Double Parthemium
Felphium Latifolia
Fleurs de Lis
Flax, Purple, perennial
Garlic
Gerardias
Hawthorn Quicks
Hawthorn, Double-flowering (*very beautiful*)
Hellebore
Hollyhocks (*variety*)
Itea, Virginia
Japan Pear
Japonica Chor Chorrus, Double-yellow
Laburnum, or Golden Chain
Ladies' Slipper
Lavender
Larch
Laurels
Lime, Linden
Magnolias
Malva Alcea
Mespilus Pyracanthus Evergreen Thorn, (*splendid fruit during autumn*)
North Carolina Allspice
Persimmons
Peaonies
Phlox, (*various kinds*)
Quicks, Hawthorn
Raspberries, White
Comfrey
Crocus
Crown Imperials
Cyperpediums
Cypress
Delphinium Grandiflora
Delphinium V. Pleno Grandiflora
Dragon Plants
Fever Bush, Laurus Benzoin
Fox-glove, Purple
Fox-glove, White
Fraxinella, (*this plant exhales inflammable gas*)
Golden Moss
Hops
Horehound
Hibiscus, (*variety*)
Hydrangeas
Hyacinths, (*superior kinds*)
Hyssop
Japan Globe-flower, (*blooms in spring and autumn*)
Jun[illegible]er, high
Lilac, Persian
Lilac, Red
Lilac, Common
Lime Trees
Lobelia Cardinalis
Lychnis Chalcedonica
Lychnis, or Ragged Robin, Double
Mint, (*several kinds*)
Missouri Buffalo-berry Tree
Missouri Fragrant Currant
Mountain Sweet-scented Raspberry
Pride-of-China
Pinks, (*various kinds*)
Privol
Primrose, Perennial
Quinces
Raspberries, Red

Rhubarb
Rhus, Venitian Purple-fringe Tree
Rue
Sea Kale
Salvia Splendens
Sage
Scotch Broom
Scabious
Snow Berry, Symphora Racemosa
Solidago
Southernwood
Spiderwort, Tradacancia Virginica
Spirea, Red-flowering, Tomentosa
Spirea, White-flowering, Salicefolia
Spirea, Ulmaria
Staphylea, Three-leaved
Stone Crop, Yellow, Sedum Aizoon
St. Johnswort
Shephardia, Missouri Berry Tree
Snow Balls
Sumac, American
Sumac, Venitian
Sweet William
Syringas, Common
Syringas, Grandiflora
Tacmahac
Tulips, (*superior variety*)
Verbascums
Veronica Cerulia
Violets, Doub. sweet-scented
Witch-hazle
Woad
Wormwood

LEECHES—GOLD AND SILVER FISH—SCIONS FOR GRAFTING, &c.

AGENTS FOR

WINSHIPS' NURSERY.

General Agency in Boston, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market-street.

John Witham, ... *Halifax, N. S.*
E. Stedman, ... *Newburyport,*
J. W. Foster, ... *Portsmouth,*
R. Williams, ... *New Bedford,*
Carter, Andrews & Co. . . . . *Lancaster,*
Francis Grant, ... *Exeter, N. H.*
J. M. Ives, ... *Salem,*
E. W. Bull, ... *Hartford,*
Adams Foster, Esq. . . . . *Providence,*
E. Richardson, ... *Eastport.*

AGRICULTURAL INPLEMENTS, &c.

FOR SALE AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET.

BY JOSEPH R. NEWELL.

POPE'S IMPROVED HAND AND HORSE

THRESHING MACHINE.

THIS Machine, invented by the late Joseph Pope, Esq. has been in successful operation in different parts of the country for several years; and is found on trial, to be the best operating machine—to do the work in the most perfect and effectual manner, and the least liable to get out of order of any machine that has been in use. It will thoroughly thresh five bushels of wheat, rye, or barley, in one hour:—and of oats, ten or twelve bushels.

CERTIFICATES.

WE, the undersigned, have used Pope's Improved Hand Threshing Machine, and have threshed with it this season, in Brighton, about one hundred and ten bushels of wheat, and sixty of rye, which it cleansed from the straw in the most thorough manner, at the rate of five bushels of wheat per hour, of a kind that either of us could not with a flail thresh over five bushels per day. We threshed eighty five bushels of wheat in two days, and the labor at the wheel was very easy, we preferring to turn the machine rather than to feed it; and we do not hesitate to declare, that we had much rather thresh with this machine than by any other method we are acquainted with.

Brighton, November 29th, 1826.

BENJAMIN PORTER.
HUGH RIELLY.
OWEN RIELLY.

Signed in presence of }
GORHAM PARSONS. }

Middlesex, ss. Brighton, Dec. 1st, 1826—then the above named Benjamin Porter, Hugh Rielly, and Owen Rielly, personally appeared and made oath that the above certificate by them subscribed, is true.

Before me.

EDWARD SPARHAWK.
Justice of the Peace

The following letter from Major Russ, of Farmington, shows the rapidity with which grain may be threshed by the celebrated Horse Machine.

Mr Pope,

Sir,—In using your Threshing Machine, worked by two horses, and attended by five hands, I obtained the following result :—

On Saturday commenced threshing oats at half past eight, and left off at quarter past eleven, A. M.—in the afternoon began at two left off at six—in all, six hours forty-five minutes—quantity threshed, 151 bushels.

On Monday, threshed from nine till half past twelve P. M.—threshed from forty-five minutes past two to a quarter past six—seven hours—quantity threshed, 203 bushels.

On Tuesday, threshed two and a half hours in the forenoon, three and a half hours in the afternoon—six hours—quantity threshed, 126 bushels, (principally of oats) which were *mowed and not bound in bundles*

On Wednesday, threshed seven hours, and twenty-five minutes—quantity not precisely ascertained, on account of the mistake of those employed in measuring, but supposed to be some short of 200 bushels.

I also threshed about sixty bushels of rye, of two kinds, and about seventy bushels of wheat, but owing to the interruption and necessary delay of clearing away the grain to keep the different kinds separate, I am unable to be particular as to the exact time, with the exception of forty-four bushels of wheat, which was threshed in two hours and forty minutes. All the aforesaid labor was performed in six days. The different kinds of grain were threshed, I think, cleaner and better than in the usual mode with flails. I am well pleased with your machine—think it a valuable improvement, and can well recommend it accordingly.

Yours respectfully, J. RUSS.

STRAW CUTTERS.

Eastman's Straw-cutter, with Improved side gearing and Cylinder Knives. This machine is well calculated for large and extensive establishments—easily worked by one man and a boy, and will cut sixty bushels of fodder per hour. Price from 50 to $75.

Willis' Horizontal and Vertical Straw and Hay-cutter. Both are well constructed—made of the best materials, and of the best workmanship. Fed and worked by one man—works free and easy, and not liable to get out of order. It will cut from thirty-five to forty bushels per hour. Price 30 and $35.

Safford's Improved and Common Straw-cutter with side gearing—well approved, and is in very general use. Will cut from twenty to thirty bushels per hour. Price 16 and $25.

The common Dutch Hand-cutting Machine, is one of those Implements in common use, and known to every practical farmer; and is considered as good a machine for a small establishment as any in use. Will cut from ten to

twenty bushels per hour. Price 6, 8, and $10.—There is a great improvement in the eight and ten dollar machines, by attaching a treddle and spring. The hay or straw is so confined as to be cut with great ease and despatch.

The Straw or Hay-cutter is a machine well worthy the attention of every practical farmer, not only as a necessary and useful, but profitable Implement. The advantage resulting from cutting fodder for animals, is so fully appreciated, and the practice so generally adopted, that it is not necessary to enlarge on the subject. It is likewise found advantageous in cutting straw and corn-butts for manure, and other purposes.

Corn-shellers. These are the best Implements, (as a labor saving machine) which the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. The most improved one is the double operating machine, which is fed two ears at a time, and will shell at the rate of ten to twelve bushels of corn per hour. Price $25.

Harrison's Improved Corn-sheller with a vertical wheel, is well calculated for common use; being very simple in its construction, and in no way liable to get out of order. Will shell ten bushels per hour. Price $20.

Jones' and Jaquith's Improved Corn-shellers are both very plain and simple machines; are worked and fed by one man. Will do the work well, though not so expeditious as either of the above machines. Price 12 and $25.

Winnowing Machine. Thomas' is one of the most simple and complete machines for that purpose that is in use; is very powerful in its operation, and is a very great improvement upon the old machines. Will winnow and clean a bushel of grain in a minute. Price $16.

Churns. Gault's patent Churn, which has been in common use for several years, proves to be effective, and certain in its operation. The peculiar advantage in this Churn, is, the ease and facility with which it can be worked (which is the shortest time of any Churn in use) from its quick and powerful motion, will produce the greatest quantity of butter. Price 5.50 and $6.

Philadelphia Barrel-churns, price from 3.50 to $4.50. Common Box Churns, 2.50, 3.50, and $4.50. Common Quaker Churns, 1.75 to $3.

Lever Cheese-press. Leavett's Improved Lever Cheese press is so constructed, that seven or fourteen pounds weigh

will sufficiently press any common sized cheese. Price 5 and $7.

Corn and Plaster-mill. Gerrish's Patent Corn and Plaster-mill is so constructed, that by shifting the centre cone (which is readily done) it is converted into a Plaster-mill; and with the power of one horse, will grind two tons of plaster per day, or thirty bushels of corn—is not liable to get out of order, and may occasionally be worked by two men. Price 50 to $100.

Bailey's Improved Hand-mill, well calculated for domestic purposes, and as a Hand-mill for grinding corn. Price $5.

Corn and Cob-crackers. This Mill, which is calculated for the purpose of grinding cobs and corn, is found to answer the purpose of making the best provender in the most economical way. This Mill is so constructed as to be used as a common grist mill, and may be worked with common horse power. Will crack ten or twelve bushels per hour. Price $22.

Ploughs. Howard's Improved cast and wrought iron Self-governing Plough, which was used at the ploughing match in Brighton, and for which a premium was given—has a self-governing principle, effected by two friction rollers operating in such a manner as to control the operation of the Plough, and render it completely subservient to the rollers which govern it in such a manner as to keep the Plough close to the work without the aid or assistance of a ploughman; and does the work in a more regular and uniform manner, than can possibly be done in any other way, and makes the saving of one man in the labor of ploughing. This apparatus, (which may be attached to any common Plough) may be put on or taken off at pleasure, and the Plough used either way. Price of apparatus $10.—Improved cast and wrought iron Plough, calculated for rough or smooth land, is so constructed that the coulter or shire may be taken off, sharpened, and repaired by any common blacksmith. Price 10 to $18.—Hand Plough, for gardens, a very useful and gentleman-like implement, and used to great advantage in garden cultivation. Price $5.—Improved Fixed and Expanding Double Mould-board Plough. This Plough is well calculated for furrowing out land—splitting hills—ploughing between corn, potato, and vegetable cultivation, to great advantage. Price 10 and $12.

Cary & Warren's common Wood Plough, of all sizes, and prices, from 4 to $25.

Side-hill Plough. This Plough, for which a premium was given at Brighton, is found to be a very great improvement on the ploughs now in use, for working on side hills. The mould-board is so constructed as to shift on each side, as may be required, by turning on the under side of the Plough as the team turns at each end of the furrow; which leaves the furrow down the hill, and works with great ease and despatch. Price $15.

Tices' Self-sharpening Plough. This Plough derives its name from the peculiar manner in which the point is placed; by which means the point is preserved sharp until worn out. Price, No. 1, $7—No. 2, $9—No. 3, $12. It will be observed by the Reports of the Committees on the ploughing match at Brighton, that most of the ploughs that were used, were of improved cast iron.

Shovel Plough, and Plough Scrapers of all sizes, made to order, at the shortest notice.

Howard's Fixed and Expanding Cultivators and Harrows of all sizes. The Cultivators are well adapted to free and easy drill cultivation, and much approved for various purposes. Price 10 and $14.

Beatson's Scarifiers and Cultivators. These implements which are very generally used in Europe and the Southern States, are well calculated for free cultivation—are much approved in pulverizing the land, and leaving the soil light and fine. Price 7 and $16.

Bennet's Broad-cast Machine, for sowing grain and all kinds of seed, is used with great ease and despatch, and sows with great regularity. Price $18.

Leavitt's Seed-sower and Corn-dropper, is well adapted for sowing and planting small seed, corn, peas, beans, &c. Sows very regular, and is equal to the labor of many men.

Vegetable Cutters, for cutting ruta baga, mangel wurtzel, turnips, &c. Price 7 and $10.

Farnham's Improved Grater Cider Mill. This Mill, which was in use the last season at the farm of John Parkinson, Esq. in Roxbury, ground at the rate of one bushel of apples per minute, with an eight inch cylinder. This Mill is the best calculated for the purpose intended, of any that has ever been in use—which the great number of certificates goes to prove. With little alteration, it may be made

one of the best vegetable grinders, for grinding or cutting food for animals.

Mears' Improved Ox-yoke. The improvement in this Yoke, consists in the form of the Yoke being well adapted to the neck of the animal, and giving it a better and greater bearing by the lip on the back of the Yoke, and also a greater extension of the bed and lips, which receives the bows. The staple is so constructed as to slip in such a manner, as to give either ox more or less yoke.

Common Ox-yokes and Bows of all sizes. Brass and composition Ox-balls, of all sizes. These Balls, which are in many cases useful in preventing the animal from hooking, or being in other respects mischievous, are in all respects ornamental. Price from 1 to $3 a set.

Bisbee's Patent cast steel Hoes, Shovels, and Spades. These articles are made of the best of cast steel—are very light and strong—work sharp, clean, and free from clogging.

Wilson's Improved Cultivating Hoes. These Hoes are made of the best of steel, and spring tempered ; and are well calculated for all horticultural purposes and field work—more particularly adapted to working in stony and gravelly soil. For digging potatos, are superior to any kind of Hoe used for that purpose.

Hine's Common Crook-neck German steel Hoes—well calculated for all kinds of work.

Double-prong Hoes, for loosing or cultivating the ground round trees, beds, &c.

Bog or Side-hoes, very stout and well made, for clearing low land, cutting hassocks, &c.

Plantation-hoes, wide and narrow. Common Hoes of all descriptions and prices. A great variety of large and common garden Hoes. Large and small Dutch Hand-scuffers, for clearing beds, gravel walks, &c. Different prices.

Goodyear's Patent Spring-tempered Hay and Manure Forks. These Forks, which have been in common use for ten or twelve years past, are found to be superior to any thing of the kind that has ever been in use. They have that degree of elasticity that discharges the hay or manure with the greatest ease. They are in no way liable to clog or foul, and are very strong and durable, when properly made. Unfortunately for this article, there have been great quantities of a very inferior kind made in the form and

shape of the true patent ones; which have been made of poor steel, and slighted in every respect, and which has injured the character of the true and genuine Forks, made by Goodyear & Son.

Willis' Improved steel Spring-tempered Socket Manure Fork. This article, which is made of the best of steel and well tempered, is found to be superior to all other Forks manufactured for the purpose; and a great improvement on the original Forks manufactured by Goodyear.

Patent Counter and House Scales. The improvement in this Scale is such as to render it very handy and compact for all purposes; very accurate and easy in its motions, and in no way encumbered with lines or chains.

Thomas' Improved Hay Scales, to weigh from one to ten tons, furnished at the shortest notice, and warranted true and accurate.

Willis' Improved Horse-power Machine. This Machine is constructed for propelling any kind of machinery—is of the most easy and simple construction—very durable in its operation—in no way liable to get out of order, and is capable of being extended to any power required. Machines now on hand are of one and two horse power, calculated for any common purposes, are easily operated, and occupy but a very small space. Any kind of machinery can be attached to them. Cost from 60 to $70.

Moody's Portable Oven, a highly useful and economical invention in domestic cookery.

Revolving Horse-rake. This improvement, which is in very general use in all parts of Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful labor saving machines now in use. A man and horse will rake five acres per day with ease. The Revolving Rake is found to be a great improvement on the first invented Horse-rake.

Putnam's Patent Stone-pipe for aqueduct and other purposes, made to order of any size required. Likewise Drain Pipe of all sizes.

Pruning and Budding-knives, of improved cast steel. These Knives are made from a pattern furnished by S. W. Pomeroy, Esq. and are found to be superior to any thing of the kind in use.

Grind-stones, hung on friction rollers with foot treddles—the person grinding turns the Stone with great ease and despatch.

Mears' Patent steel Spring-staple, for securing horses. The improvement in this Staple, is such, that the horse, if cast, or in any way entangled, can disengage and free himself. Chain-halters for the same. Steel and iron Bull-rings. Trace and Ox-chains.

Ames' No. 1 and 2 Spades—No. 1 and 2 Back-strap and common Shovels. Extra large Manure Shovels.

Aikin's improved common and ivory handled Budding Knives.

Large and small sized Dung-forks—three and four prong Carrot-forks—Peat-spades, with and without side-cutters—English Spades and Shovels, different numbers and prices—Gravel Shovels, with and without handles—Irish Shovels, with and without handles—grain and cider Shovels—cast steel Edging Knives, for trimming grass plats, &c.—cast steel and common Transplanting Trowels and Forks—Transplanting Spades—hand and grove Shears—patent Pruning Shears—English Pruning Shears—improved brass and iron back Pruning Saws—common English back Pruning Saws, different sizes—Hand Saws, of sizes—Wood do. of sizes—improved Ox-shackle—Cattle-chains—Surveyor's Chains—patent Sheep and Horse-shears—Cattle-cards and Curry-combs—patent and common Garden and Hedging-shears—patent Pruning Shears, on a very improved plan—Pruning-chissels—Tree-scrapers and Brushes—Fruit-shears—English patent Composition for Grafting—Hay-knives—Ditching-knives—English cast iron and common Scythes—the most approved American Scythes—English and American Bush Scythes—patent Snaths, Rifles, and Stones—grain Cradle-scythes—grain Shovels—iron and wooden Rakes—patent do.—Pick-axes—Iron-bars—Harrow Teeth—wrought and cast iron Plough-shears—warranted cast steel and other Axes, Hatchets, &c.—Ox-bows—Axe-handles—Hoe-handles—Wheel Barrows, Boxes, &c.—patent Spinning-jenny, with six to eight spindles—Foot-wheels, do. Yarn-reels—lead Pipes, for conveying water—stone Pipes, for do.—copper Pumps—stone Milk-pans, Churns, Pots, &c. with every Implement used on a farm, garden, or nursery.

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☞ *We receive every Work of merit on these subjects as soon as published, both American and European; and can supply Agricultural Libraries, &c. with Books, not usually found elsewhere, on favorable terms.*

APPENDIX.

LUCERNE.

This is one of our earliest grasses.—It should be sown on a rich, deep, clean, and light soil, free from weeds, about the 1st of May, or as soon as the ground has acquired warmth sufficient to give it a vigorous growth. It will not answer for clayey or wet grounds. It should be sown with oats, barley, or rye, to protect the roots till they get good hold of the soil. It is extensively cultivated in France, and in New York and Pennsylvania, on account of its great productiveness—three and four crops being generally cut every season.—Judge BUEL, of Albany, an eminent and intelligent farmer, says "one acre will feed six cows five months, from 25th of May to 25th of October," fed out green. Lucerne, from its long roots, is but little affected by droughts or frosts, and but few grasses abide longer in the soil. It does not attain its full growth till the third year, and its medium duration is from ten to twelve years. Several fine fields of it can be seen in the vicinity of Boston, particularly at Mr LOWELL's in Roxbury.

ORCHARD GRASS.

This is also an early and valuable grass. It is extensively cultivated in England by the name of *Cocksfoot grass*, for sheep pasture: and in the fine pastures of Devonshire, celebrated for fattening the largest quantity of stock, it constitutes the principal herbage. Its roots are long and fibrous, and to enable it to abide in the soil and flourish, it requires to be sown where the subsoil is porous and not stagnant. It answers in shady lands, as in *orchards*, better than most grasses, whence its common name. The seed necessary for an acre is two bushels, which should be soaked 48 hours before sowing, and then used with about 10 lbs of red clover.—See several articles by J. LOWELL, Judge BUEL, Mr PRINCE, and others in N. E. Farmer.

MILLET.

This is now extensively cultivated in Europe, and is getting into general use in this country. It is a round, yellowish white grain, which grows at the top of the stalk. A warm, rich, though somewhat sandy soil suits it best. It should be sown about the first of May, when cultivated for *seed*;—but for *fodder* (for which it is considered by many equal to the best English hay) it will answer to sow it from May to the 20th of June. The quantity of seed for an acre is from 2 to 3 pecks. It has produced on the farms of Col. POWEL of Pennsylvania, and Mr COLMAN of Salem, three tons to the acre. It comes to maturity for fodder in about eight and nine weeks, on which account it is an important article, when there is an appearance, in the early part of summer, of there being a scarcity of hay.

BRIEF HINTS.

We wish again to impress on our customers the importance of paying particular attention to the *proper times*, and the *manner* of planting most seeds. It should be remembered that every kind of seed has its requisite degree of heat and moisture, beyond which it will not grow and thrive. Thus the small degree of heat necessary to make parsnip, turnip and cabbage seed grow, will rot cucumber, melon or squash seeds, and beans; and the state of soil necessary to vegetate the latter, will rot girkins and some other tropical plants. When justice is done to the seeds sold at this place, we have no fears for their reputation.—Most vegetables thrive better to shift the ground alternately every year for different sorts, as each kind draws somewhat different nourishment, on the principle of rotation of crops. Onions, however, are generally considered an exception to the rule.—See Fessenden's New American Gardener, the New England Farmer, and Loudon's Encyclopedia of Gardening.

J. R. NEWELL,

Proprietor of the Agricultural Establishment, No. 25 North Market Street, Boston, is agent for the following persons:

Prince's Linnæan Botanic Garden. This is the most extensive Nursery in North America, containing above 500 new varieties of fruit, not to be found in any other collection in this country. The collection of Green-house Plants embraces more than 20,000. The identity of every kind of fruit is guarantied by the Proprietor. All orders left with the agent will be promptly attended to, and executed the same as if sent to the Proprietor, at the nursery. Catalogues furnished gratis.

Forest and Fruit Trees of all descriptions, furnished from Leland's, Davenport's, or other Nurseries in the vicinity of Boston.

Andrew Parmentier, Proprietor of the Horticultural Botanic Garden, at Brooklyn, Long Island, offers for sale the most extensive and best assortment of Grape Vines that can be procured in the country, consisting of White Chasselas, Chasselas Fontainbleau, Yellow Chasselas of Thomery, Golden Chasselas, Musk Chasselas, Royal Chasselas, Large Maroc, White Muscat, Violet Muscat, Black Muscat, Grey Muscat, Large Frankenthal.

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Likewise, agent for Putnam's patent Stone Aqueduct Pipes, all sizes.

J. W. Sivret's patent Balance Manufactory. Balances and Scales of all sizes for weighing hay, live stock, &c. made to order.

Thomas' iron Foundry, where castings of all descriptions will be furnished at the shortest notice, and on the most liberal terms.

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Red and brown composition for painting roofs of barns, sheds, &c.

Paints and colors from the Roxbury Paint and Color Manufactory, namely, Prussian blue, French green, Embden green, rose, pink, Slip blue, blue verditer, mineral green, blue vitrol, Dutch pink, Slip yellow.

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The proprietor of the Seed Establishment connected with the New England Farmer office, has been appointed Agent for the sale of Stevens's Oatmeal, Hulled Oats, Hulled or Scotch Barley, Grotts, and Pearl Barley, in any quantity from a half barrel to a ton. Mr. Stevens's reputation for managing these articles is well known and established in the Southern States, he having supplied a large part of that sold in the New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston markets for many years. None but the best of grain is used. Orders for any quantity of these articles, (which are warranted to be fresh, and packed in sweet casks) addressed to "John B. Russell, proprietor of the Seed Establishment, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston," will be executed with promptness, *at the manufacturer's prices*, which are moderate, and will be invariable.

J. B. RUSSELL.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S ALMANAC.

This is an agricultural Almanack, published by J. B. Russell, at this place, and edited by T. G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer, and contains a larger variety of useful articles on Agriculture and Gardening, than any Almanack published.—That for 1829 is just published, and contains, besides the usual astronomical articles of an Almanack, a complete Calendar of the Courts for each State in New England, including the Probate Courts for Massachusetts, Sun's declination, a table of Roads and distances from Boston, and eighteen pages of Agricultural and Miscellaneous Articles, on the following subjects: On the importance of a Good Garden—Hints to Mechanics—a Plough-cleaner, *with a drawing*—on the Culture of the Yellow Locust Tree—on Working Bulls—on Working Cows—on Purifying Cellars, Apartments, &c.—on Extirpating Cockroaches—on Preserving Smoked Meat—to protect Young Plants from Worms—Cheap Machine for raising Water, *with a drawing*—on the Construction of Gates, by Col. Pickering, *with a drawing*—on Elder—on Mears' spring fastenings for horses, *with a drawing*—an elaborate article on the Canker-worm—hints on fattening Swine—directions for gathering and preserving Herbs, both for medical and culinary purposes—on Lucerne—on Millet—on the culture of Sweet Potatos in New England—on Orchard-grass, &c.—Price 12½ cents single, $6.00 per gross.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

This is a weekly paper, devoted to agriculture and rural economy. It is conducted by Thomas G. Fessenden, who is assisted by various agricultural writers, and by the observations of the best practical farmers in New England. It is printed in a quarto form, paged, making a volume of 416 pages annually, to which a title-page and index are furnished gratis. It is recommended to all farmers, who wish for a weekly journal which contains a variety of articles on agriculture, the state of the markets, crops, &c. &c. Price $3 per annum; or $2.50 if paid in advance. A copy will be sent gratis to any person who may wish to examine it.

This Journal has received the unsolicited recommendation of all the principal Agricultural Societies, in New England, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

At a meeting of the Worcester county Agricultural Society, held at Worcester, voted unanimously, as the sense of the Board, that the New England Farmer, an agricultural paper published in Boston, and edited by Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq. has been conducted with spirit, intelligence, and judgment; that its columns are replete with useful instruction in the business of husbandry, and that its general circulation would tend most beneficially to the knowledge and practical improvement of the Agricultural interests of the country. It is, therefore, recommended to the notice and patronage of the public; and to the particular encouragement of the Members of this Society, and of farmers generally, by their subscription for the Paper, and by communications for publication. LEVI LINCOLN, *President.*

Attest, Wm. D. Wheeler, *Recording Sec'ry.*